

Michigan Farm News

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Start FBS Fertilizer Plant at Kalamazoo Soon

EDITORIAL

Foreign Markets for Farmers

Foreign markets are to receive major emphasis at once from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Sales of farm commodities abroad have always been important to American agriculture. Exports built up tremendously during and immediately following World War II have dropped off 50% in recent years. The shrink was terrific in 1952.

Secretary Ezra Taft Benson of the USDA has named Romeo E. Short to head a new organization, the Foreign Agricultural Service. Its job is to find and to expand foreign markets for U. S. farm commodities. The Service will have equal rank with the five major divisions of the U. S. Department of Agriculture established last January by Secretary Benson.

Mr. Short said he plans to "send some good Yankee traders abroad" to see what they can do to stimulate our dwindling foreign trade.

All of this is in accord with Farm Bureau thinking on the importance of foreign trade. The American Farm Bureau took this position at its annual meeting last December:

"The United States must demonstrate to the world that a dynamic, expanding, competitive capitalism is the true way to the more abundant life that thoughtful people everywhere are seeking.

"Our national and agricultural economics depend upon exports and imports to prosper. Friendly nations likewise depend upon imports of the same products to live and prosper and must have exports in order to pay for those imports.

"This is the basis for mutual and concerted action among free nations.

"To endure, these relations must be based on sound economic cooperation and the maintenance of self respect. It requires a relationship based on trade, not aid."

Where Will State Get More Money?

Estimates for New Taxes Run from 30 to \$72 Millions a Year; Interest Shifts To Proposal to Tax Pay Rolls

STANLEY M. POWELL
Legislative Counsel, Michigan Farm Bureau

Two questions dominate the scene as the legislature work toward winding up the session by May 22. The unsolved problems are:

1. How much additional revenue will be needed to balance the budget?
2. Where and how is this new money going to be found for the state?

Authorities differ widely as to the amount of new taxes that would be required to balance the budget for the next year starting July 1.

The answer to that question involves two guesses: (1) how much revenue would be produced by existing taxes during the coming fiscal year and, (2) what appropriations will be necessary for that period.

The figure most commonly used as to what present taxes would bring in which the legislature could appropriate is \$306,000,000. Contrasted to this is the budget recommendation of Governor Williams totaling \$345,000,000. Of course, it is probable that appropriations which the legislature will eventually make will total less than that figure.

GETTING back to the question of how much new revenue will be needed, opinions of legislative leaders and top state officials vary from a low of \$30,000,000 to as high as \$72,000,000. Some of these "guesstimates" involve some reduction of the state's General Fund deficit while others merely provide for balancing the current budget with nothing left over to apply toward reduction of the state's deficit.

NEW TAXES. Getting over to the second question of what form the new taxes may take, there are certainly a wide variety of proposals pending. H-140 which would have levied a tax on manufacturers and wholesalers at the rate of 1/4 of 1% of their gross business is less popular

now than it was a month ago. It soon became apparent that this would be an unjust tax since certain forms of business have a very low margin of profit and would be hit hard by a flat levy on their gross business.

PAY ROLLS. Possibly the tax bill which now holds the center of the stage insofar as legislative and popular interest is concerned is a payroll tax advocated by Speaker Wade Van Valkenburg of the House of Representatives. Because he is the Speaker, he did not introduce the bill.

It is being sponsored by Rep. Louis E. Anderson of Northport, chairman of the House committee on general taxation, Rep. Lewis G. Christman of Ann Arbor and Rep. Adrian deBoer of

(Continued on page 5)

Michigan AFBF Award Winners at Washington Will Add 40,000 Tons to Production



Shown in this picture are members of Congress and Farm Bureau people from Michigan who met at Washington March 20 as guests of the American Farm Bureau. Michigan's membership gains in 1952 won 9 three-day educational tours of Washington as awards in the AFBF campaign for 2,000,000 members. Forty-nine Michigan County Farm Bureaus qualified. The 9 representatives were chosen by lot. Front row, left to right: Dale Dunkel, Ingham county; Mrs. Allyn Gordon, Sanilac; Mrs. Martin Stockmeyer, Saginaw; Mrs. Homer Ferguson; Mrs. Lavern Sayer, Wayne; Keith Tanner, Michigan Farm Bureau. Back row, left to right: Harry Nye, Berrien; C. L. Brody, Michigan Farm Bureau; Walter Wightman, Fennville; Wilbur Smith, Calhoun; Rep. Clare Hoffman, Allegan; Rep. Paul Shafer, Battle Creek; Rep. George A. Dondero, Royal Oak; Peter Hendricks, Missaukee; Senator Homer Ferguson; Rep. Alvin Bentley, Owosso; Rep. Victor Knox, St. Ste. Marie; Thomas Hahn, Mecosta; Rep. George Meader, Ann Arbor.

Farm Bureau Building Model Elevator at Lansing

J. F. Yaeger, executive secretary of Farm Bureau Services, announced March 25 that the Farm Bureau has started construction of a highly mechanized and completely modern 12,000 bushel storage capacity grain elevator near its warehouse at 4300 North Grand River Avenue, at Lansing.

The elevator will be in operation by July 15 if construction goes well. It will replace the Farm Bureau elevator at 310 Beaver Street, Lansing.

Mr. Yaeger said the building of the elevator and the conversion of a large part of the nearby Farm Bureau Services warehouse into a modern display and sales room for farm supplies will provide an outstanding elevator and supplies service for the Lansing rural trading area.

The Lansing building program said Mr. Yaeger, is a cooperative venture between Farm Bureau members of the area and Farm Bureau Services. Farmers raised considerable capital for building the elevator. Farm Bureau Services has included the elevator and supply store in its general program for improving all Farm Bureau Services.

MR. YAEGER said the Farm Bureau plans to make the new Lansing branch elevator and farm supplies store a model operation and a training school for employees. Farm Bureau Services has 13 branch elevators and supply stores, and operates 18 farmers cooperative elevators and farm supplies businesses under management contracts. There is a need, said Mr. Yaeger, for a training center for elevator employees, salesmen, accountants, specialists, ass't managers, and managers.

The Farm Bureau's new elevator will have complete facilities for handling, cleaning and marketing grain, according to Mr. Yaeger. He said the elevator will have modern equipment for custom grinding of feeds, including the addition of molasses. It will have facilities for the custom cleaning and treating of seed grains.

A RETAIL and wholesale farm supplies business will be conducted in the main warehouse. Offices for both the elevator and the supplies business will be located there. The Farm Bureau Services farm equipment division office, sales, parts and storage dept's will continue to occupy the remainder of the Grand River warehouse.

If You Should Get Two Copies of News

It happens sometimes. For example, James Spencer and J. C. Spencer of Lapeer, R. 2, may or may not be the same person. If they are we have a duplication. It pains us to think of how many ways that could happen. If you should be receiving two copies of the paper, we'd appreciate a postcard telling us the name and address we should use, and the

Vote April 6 For State, Local Officials

MONDAY, APRIL 6 is the date of an important state-wide election.

In addition to local officials, we will be electing a state highway commissioner, superintendent of public instruction, 2 members of the state board of agriculture (the governing body of Michigan State college and its experiment station and extension service), 2 regents of the University of Michigan, a member of the state board of education and 2 justices of the supreme court.

ALL rural folks should go to the polls on that day. We urge our friends in the cities, towns and villages to do likewise.

The right of the franchise is a sacred and precious privilege. It is both unpatriotic and sacrilegious when we esteem it lightly and neglect to exercise it faithfully and intelligently.

REMEMBER, our schools colleges and the justices of our supreme court and our great highway system depend upon your vote.

Don't fail to vote on Monday, April 6!

one which should be discontinued. Thank you. Michigan Farm News, PO Box 980, Lansing, Mich.

Buy Farm Bureau feed.

Victory Dinner For Roll Call Goal Makers

WESLEY S. HAWLEY
Director Membership Acquisition

April 16 has been chosen for the victory banquet and program for Farm Bureau membership roll call managers and wives from County Farm Bureaus that reached their 1953 goal by midnight March 31.

STATE directors and Farm Bureau membership district representatives are eligible to attend providing their entire district made its goal by March 31.

About forty counties had reached goal March 26. The total membership was 57,522 then. About 140 persons will attend the victory dinner. J. Delbert Wells, ass't field director for the AFBF in midwest states, will speak. Roll call people will be recognized for their achievements.

MICHIGAN Farm Bureau reached its goal March 24 with a total of 56,676 members against a goal of 56,662. Mississippi was first to make goal, Michigan second.

Plant Farm Bureau Seeds.

Farm Bureau Men Promoted



HAROLD M. WEINMAN

Promotions of Mr. Weinman and Mr. Bohnsack by Farm Bureau Services, Inc., were announced March 25 by Maynard Brownlee, director of distribution for FBS, which does a farm supplies business of \$20,000,000 annually with Michigan farmers.

MR. WEINMAN was promoted from sales promotion manager to sales manager. He will have direct supervision of all FBS field representatives and contact with all distributors through that group.

MR. BOHNSACK has been promoted from an area supervisor to manager of all retail elevator and farm supply operations as head the new Management Services Dept. F.B. Services owns 13 branch elevators and operates 18 cooperative elevators under management contracts. Store super-



RAY B. BOHNSACK

visors are directly responsible to Mr. Bohnsack. His duties include counseling with farm groups and cooperatives interested in developing branch store or management contract operations.

Mr. Weinman has been employed by the Farm Bureau for 15 years. For a number of years he was advertising manager of Farm Bureau Services and associate editor of the Michigan Farm News. Mr. Bohnsack has been employed in various forms of retail service by Farm Bureau Services for 10 years.

Services to Use New Process to Make High Analysis and Granulated Farm Bureau Plant Foods

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., expects to start construction at Kalamazoo about May 1 of a most modern type of fertilizer manufacturing plant of 40,000 tons capacity a year, according to J. F. Yaeger, executive secretary of Services.

The plant will be designed to use a new process for making high analysis, granulated plant foods, Mr. Yaeger said. It will have an initial manufacturing capacity of 40,000 tons of fertilizer per year. Provision will be made so that the facilities may be expanded to produce up to 60,000 tons annually.

Farm Bureau Services hopes to have the plant in operation in time to supply a limited amount of high analysis plant foods for the spring of 1954.

The board of directors of Farm Bureau Services at a recent meeting authorized construction of the plant at Kalamazoo. The directors approved the purchase of an 11-acre site on Olmstead street at the southwest edge of Kalamazoo. The property is adjacent to the Grand Trunk railroad and the new city access highway. The engineering and construction contract went to the John J. Hart Company of Atlanta, Georgia.

Adolph Ecklund of Lansing, director of manufacturing for Farm Bureau Services, said that granulated plant foods is the new and important development in the fertilizer industry. "In the process chemical sources of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash are blended to produce a product in which all particles have a uniform content of high analysis plant food. The finished fertilizer cures faster and stays cured.

Mr. Ecklund said that dry, and odorless chemical salts are used in the process of making granulated fertilizer as follows: Nitrogen sources are anhydrous (dry) ammonium nitrate, or ammonium sulphate; phosphate from high analysis superphosphate, a salt; potash from a salt of potash. Other ingredients are sulphuric acid and water.

The foregoing chemicals are mixed according to definite ratios and under a controlled process to produce granulated fertilizer. The manufacturing process is a clean and odorless operation.

Like the Farm Bureau Services' 65,000 ton capacity fertilizer manufacturing plant at Saginaw, the Kalamazoo mixing plant will be mechanized completely. A few men will operate the controls for loaders, conveyor belts, mixers and baggers in a plant covering several acres.

Such a plant is equipped to be taking in several hundred tons of raw materials daily, carrying on a full schedule of mixing operations, and be delivering several hundred tons of sacked fertilizers to truck and railroad car loading docks.

Construction of the Kalamazoo plant is a major step in a \$2,000,000 program to expand the Farm Bureau Services fertilizer program. Other steps include increasing operating capital for the Services' fertilizer business, and the production of high analysis phosphate in Idaho as a major ingredient of FBS plant foods.

Farm Bureau Services and a dozen fertilizer manufacturing farm cooperatives in other states are joint owners of large deposits of phosphate in Idaho. The property is being developed for mining and the manufacture of high analysis phosphate.

Six German Students To Come in July

Are you interested in having a German high school student in your home for one year? Six such students will be coming to Michigan sometime in July, 1953. They will be of high school age, probably from 16 to 19. They will be rural young people, so will have a farm background. They will have a working knowledge of the English language.

The students will arrive in New York sometime in July. They will go directly to Farm Bureau headquarters in Lansing. The sponsoring family should meet them there. Transportation ex-

penses to Lansing are paid by the government. The government also makes a small monthly payment to each family and student during the year's stay in the United States.

JUNIOR Farm Bureau is now making a survey of homes interested in having one of these students. If you would like to know more about this project contact your county Junior Farm Bureau president, your county Farm Bureau secretary, or send your name directly to the Michigan Farm Bureau office at 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing 4, Mich.

Bluegrass

Bluegrass and Junebug pastures should have 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre, advise Michigan State College specialists, for more pasture days from April 15 to July 1.

Planting Farm Bureau Seeds on 461,000 Acres

Alfalfa and Corn Head the List

Farm Bureau brand field seeds will be planted on 461,000 acres in Michigan this spring, as follows:

	Acres
Alfalfa	124,500
Clovers	99,900
Timothy	47,000
Grasses—Brome, Sudan, Millets, etc.	33,200
Cert. Oats, Barley, & Beans, Soybeans	21,000
Corn	136,000
	461,000

In other states, another 260,000 acres will be planted in Michigan clovers and Michigan vetch purchased from Michigan farmers by Farm Bureau Services seed dept.

In late March Roy Bennett, manager, Dick Schantz, assistant manager, and Frank Gunther, seed processing plant foreman, observed with satisfaction the large movement of seeds daily to Farm Bureau dealers for distribution to farmers.

Farm Bureau Services began last summer to accumulate seeds from Michigan and other seed-producing areas for spring of 1953.

Seeds were made on varieties of alfalfa approved and adapted for Michigan. Samples of all lots offered were tested by the Farm Bureau Services seed laboratory to determine the germination and kinds and amount of weed seeds present.

THE SEED was approved for purchase, the processing department took over upon delivery. The seed was cleaned to the Farm Bureau's high standard of purity, from 99.25% upwards. It is packed in sealed bags bearing the Farm Bureau trade mark.

The last step is to attach the analysis tag, which carries the Farm Bureau's seed guarantee.

Farm Bureau Services since 1919 has been perhaps the only seed house to guarantee the variety, origin, purity and germination of alfalfa, clover and other seeds. It does so if the seeds are received by the farmer in bags packed and sealed in the Farm Bureau Services seed plant. The guarantee says:

GUARANTEE
The Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Lansing, Michigan, guarantees the vitality, description, origin and purity of its Farm Bureau Brands of Seeds to be represented on price card and analysis tag to the full amount of purchase if received by customer in original

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

Finance Promotion Division

P. O. Box 960, 221 North Cedar, Lansing, Michigan

Am interested in further information on the expanded fertilizer program for Michigan Farmers—Please send copy of Prospectus for Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Series A Debentures and have a licensed salesman call.

Name
Address RFD No.
Road
County



Above we see a truck from the Kalamazoo Branch of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., being loaded with seed at the Lansing warehouse. During the spring rush, it is not uncommon for as much as 80 tons of seed to be shipped out of the warehouse in a single day. The truck above was driven by Charles Conyer of Kalamazoo and carried a load of 17 tons of seed.

sealed and branded bags. It is recognized that a mistake may be made and it is mutually agreed that in no case shall the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., be liable for more than the amount actually paid for the seed. Upon receipt of seed if unsatisfactory, advise us immediately and we will give disposition.

Farm Bureau helps the farmer make the guarantee work. Each bag of seed contains an envelope and a letter asking the farmer to take a sample of the seed and to record on the envelope the lot number and certain other information given on the analysis tag. Farm Bureau Services has at its seed laboratory a sample of each lot of seed.

If a question should arise about the crop which involves the seed, both the farmer and Farm Bureau Services have samples of the seed and analysis tag information for proceeding with an investigation.

Curtains

Have your curtains either short or long—not in between, recommend specialists at Michigan State College. The in-between length that ends half-way between floor and sill looks like you ran out of material, they say.

Welding

Farmers using electric welders should make sure the wiring is adequate, floors dry and the welder properly grounded, urges David G. Steinicke, safety specialist at Michigan State College.

New Idea Affects Alfalfa Seed

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., is distributor of Ranger alfalfa, a new variety that is highly resistant to bacterial wilt, as well as being winter hardy.

FUTURE supplies of Ranger and other alfalfa seeds for northern states are likely to come largely from the irrigated areas of California, Washington, Utah and Idaho.

So says Dick Schantz, assistant manager of the Farm Bureau Services seed dept. The Ranger alfalfa story illustrates the terrific impact of a new discovery through research done by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

DURING the past ten years the USDA's experiments have determined that irrigated areas of California, Washington, Utah and Idaho are ideal for a tremendous production of winter hardy alfalfa for the northern states.

It has been determined that varieties from northern states produce tremendous crops of seed when grown under irrigation in the west. Furthermore, for at least 5 years the crops of seed will retain the same winter hardiness and other characteristics of the original seedling.

Junior FB Committees For 1953

The Michigan Junior Farm Bureau executive committee of Vern Thalman, Darrell Coffey, Paul Leipprandt and Alice Phelps, has announced state committees for 1953. These committees will be responsible for the areas involved in making the

1953 state projects a success. The committee members are:

Membership—Frances Cronk-hite, Ingham county; Joan Pathic, Sanilac; Hilbert Schultze, Huron; George Baumeister, St. Joseph.

Alfalfa Fair Cafeteria—Elizabeth Croel, Ingham county; Bob Klein-schmidt, Ingham; Janice Johnson, Saginaw; Charles Fox, Clinton; Milton Smith, Allegan; Ruth Darby, Otsego.

Constitution—Gordon Bickel, St. Joseph; Herbert Clarke, Eaton; George Bowly, Clinton;

Eisenhower Looks At Farm Prices

One of the difficult problems which face the new administration is that of the slow, irregular decline of farm prices. This decline, which has been going on for almost two years, has occurred at a time when most non-farm prices and farm costs of production are extraordinarily high.

PRESENT agricultural legislation provides for the mandatory support of the prices of basic farm commodities at 90% of parity.

The secretary of agriculture and his associates will, of course, execute the present act faithfully and thereby seek to mitigate the consequences of the downturn in farm income.

This price-support legislation will expire at the end of 1954.

WE SHOULD begin now to consider what farm legislation

we should develop for 1955 and beyond. Our aim should be economic stability and full parity of income for American farmers.

But we must seek this goal in ways that minimize government interference in the farmers' affairs, that permit desirable shifts in production, and that encourage farmers themselves to use initiative in meeting changing economic conditions.

A CONTINUING study reveals nothing more emphatically than the complicated nature of this subject. Among other things, it shows that the prosperity of our agriculture depends directly upon the prosperity of the whole country—upon the purchasing power of American consumers.

It depends also upon the opportunity to ship abroad large

surpluses of particular commodities, and therefore upon sound economic relationships between the United States and many foreign countries.

It involves research and scientific investigation conducted on an extensive scale. It involves special credit mechanism, and marketing, rural electrification, soil conservation and other programs.

THE WHOLE complex of agricultural programs and policies will be studied by a special agricultural advisory commission, as I know it will by appropriate committees of the Congress. A non-partisan group of respected authorities in the field of agriculture has already been appointed as an interim advisory group.

The immediate changes needed in agricultural programs are largely budgetary and administrative in nature. New policies and new programs must await completion of the far reaching studies which have already been launched.

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APRIL

Penny Wise - Pound Foolish

An old English saying — that so often rings the bell.

It applies now to those farmers who have well bred animals (or birds)—who are good managers themselves and then feed an unbalanced ration, or underfeed a balanced ration, to save some feed costs.

We know Farm Bureau members pretty well and we sincerely believe there is considerable less of this 'Penny Wise' reaction among them than among the mine run of farmers.

Reasons for Not Being "Penny Wise"

Reasons for not being 'Penny Wise' are legion but most important is the fact the major portion of full ration is needed just to keep the animal alive. Then quite a bit of that full ration is needed to produce milk - eggs or meat to pay the overhead of labor, depreciation, and rent. This leaves the profit to come from the production made by the last (and most important) portion of that full ration.

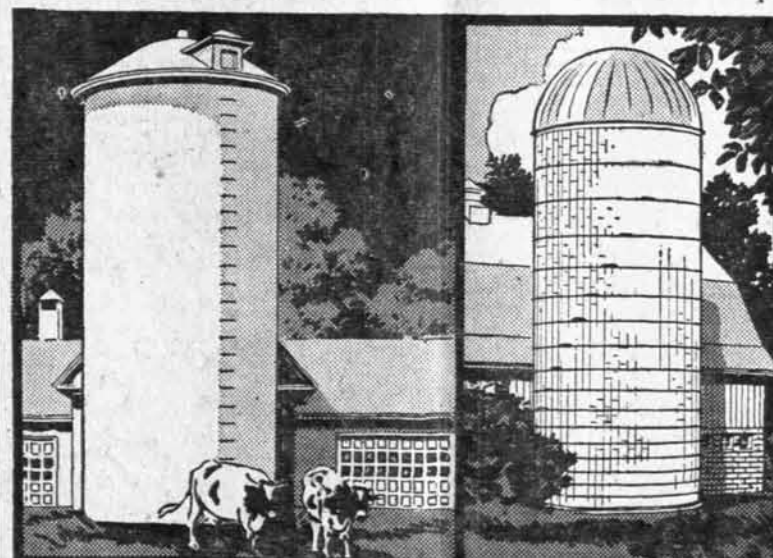
For instance, a 6 pound hen needs 78 pounds of feed a year just to stay alive. To lay 183 eggs a year (50% production) it takes 99 lbs. of feed, or 6.5 lbs. of feed for each dozen of eggs. To lay 256 eggs a year (70% production) it takes 106 lbs. of feed, or 5.0 lbs. of feed for each dozen of eggs. PLEASE NOTE that it took only 7 lbs. of feed (106-99) to produce 73 eggs (256-183). This 7 lbs. of feed was the profit making part of the ration.

Similar results show up in milk production—pork or beef production or in producing broil-

ers. DON'T BE 'Penny Wise and 'Pound Foolish.'

Art Schweige, of Chesaning, put 17 pigs on the market at 121 days average age—average weight 203 pounds, (heaviest were 220). He got \$18.75 per 100 lbs. and used only a little over 3 lbs. of feed for each pound of weight (after the first 3 weeks).

Porkmaker 35% as 47% of the Creep feed and then a ration of 100 lbs. Porkmaker 35% to 765 lbs. corn.



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Please send free booklet on concrete silos and (list subject): Name.....

St. or R. No.....

City.....State.....



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ASK YOUR DEALER FOR FARM BUREAU FEEDS
Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
Feed Department 221 N. Cedar Street Lansing, Michigan

Yaeger Says FB Insurance Agent is Key Man

Legislation Not Needed on Fuel Meters

DAN E. REED
Assistant Legislative Counsel

"An inaccurate device is an illegal device" if it meters or measures an article for sale, says Miles R. Nelson, Chief of the Bureau of Marketing and Enforcement of the Michigan Department of Agriculture.

MR. NELSON made this statement in a discussion with the Farm Bureau legislative staff in considering a meter-inspection resolution adopted at the annual meeting of M. F. B., November 1952. The resolution reads:

"At the present time there is no required check on the accuracy of the meters on the bulk gas and oil trucks serving the farmers of this state. We favor a law requiring the Weights and Measure Division of the State Department of Agriculture to inspect and seal all fuel meters on bulk delivery trucks at least twice a year for the protection of the customers."

IT WAS pointed out that no new legislation was necessary to

give the department authority to test truck meters. Nelson says authority exists to inspect every measuring device, including parking meters which measure and "sell" parking time.

Accuracy checks are limited, says Nelson, by the number of inspectors available. The present staff of six men are required to test and inspect all types of weighing and measuring devices, including truck platform scales, gas pumps and retail market scales. A twice-a-year schedule of inspection would necessitate a considerably expanded staff and budget.

Mr. Nelson pointed out that every letter of complaint on short measure received by the Department is investigated and urged that anyone believing himself shorted write giving the details of the case. Address:

Bureau of Marketing & Enforcement
Mich. Dep't of Agriculture
Lewis Cass Building
Lansing, Michigan

Oats

Deep planting of oats does not provide a deep roots system, warns Dr. K. J. Frey, Michigan State College oat research specialist. The permanent root system starts in the top inch of soil. Oats planted too deep will burn themselves out, growing up, so they can start growing down.

Two Trade Restriction Bills Offered

DAN E. REED
Asst. Legislative Counsel

Two trade restriction bills are before the legislature. They seek to apply price or business practice regulations.

H-118, introduced by Representatives Christman, S. Novak, Anderson, Currie and Jeffries, would bar an employer from selling any goods not handled in the regular course of his business to his employees or any other person. He is also barred from permitting employees on his premises to buy any such goods from catalogues or salesmen. The penalty is set at \$100 to \$500 for the first offense and \$500 to \$1,000 for subsequent violations. We interpret this to include farmers in relationship to their hired men.

The bill was reported out by the state affairs committee and, after considerable discussion, was referred back to the committee for a public hearing. This hearing will be held on March 31.

S-1077, introduced by Senator Perry Greene of Grand Rapids, proposes to re-enact Michigan's "Fair Trade" pricing legislation. The present bill is more rigid in its requirements than was the old law, which was in effect from 1937 to 1945, when it was repealed.

The bill provides that a manufacturer or distributor of a trademarked product may establish a minimum selling price for the article. Then if one retailer in the state signs an agreement to recognize this minimum, all dealers are bound by its provisions, whether they sign or not.

THIS effectively eliminates competition between retailers and serves to maintain artificially high prices and margins. This bill is still in the state affairs committee in the Senate. Senator Greene is chairman of the committee.

Both of these bills limit the operation of free enterprise but are supported by business groups usually expressing themselves as favoring freedom in the conduct of their business.

A resolution adopted at the 1952 annual Michigan Farm Bureau convention opposes this policy. County FB legislative committees and Community Farm Bureau Minutemen are informing members that they may help defeat this legislation by writing to their Senator and Representative.

Progress in control of stem rusts that attack wheat and oats indicates the eradication of barley host plants is paying off in Michigan and other states.

Can Keep Program Close to Members

"You are the key people to a successful Farm Bureau insurance program," said J. F. Yaeger, executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau, to 100 agents of the Farm Bureau Mutual and the Farm Bureau Life Insurance Companies at Lansing March 20.

"The kind of a job you do in giving insurance service, and how you conduct your affairs in close harmony with the Farm Bureau program at the county and community levels is important.

"Our Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company was organized at the request of the Farm Bureau membership and for Farm Bureau members only. Their spokesmen said:

"We think we can do a job on automobile insurance for farmers that will be attractive enough in service and cost so that farmers will want to be members of the Farm Bureau in order to have the insurance service."

"Did those Farm Bureau members mean business?"

"The Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors figured that it would require a subscription of \$250,000 in capital to start a company. Further, the new company should have at least 3,500 Farm Bureau members who would sign applications for automobile insurance and deposit the first six months premium in advance.

"THE MEMBERSHIP met this requirement in a few weeks and started business in January, 1949. Today the company has 34,000 automobile policies in force and more than 5,000 farm liability policies.



J. F. YAEGER

"Two years later the Farm Bureau membership asked for a Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company. Again they raised about \$300,000 in capital and subscribed to nearly \$20,000,000 in charter policies to start the company.

"IN VIEW of this, it is understandable that Farm Bureau members and County Farm Bureau leaders feel that the Farm Bureau insurance companies are theirs more intimately than other Farm Bureau services in which they have had a lesser part in establishing.

"They want to be close to the activities of the insurance companies at the county level. They

have more than a passing interest in how the affairs of the insurance companies are conducted, and how the agents carry out their responsibilities.

"WE MUST keep uppermost in our minds the service motive. The best possible differential for Farm Bureau members is a successful insurance program.

"Therefore, the companies' operations must be carried out as economically and as profitably as possible. Only if a better service can be offered at a lower cost is the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company doing the job for which it was organized.

"THIS necessitates efficient management of an insurance program on an economical basis as possible. We must carry out a fairly administered life and casualty business. There is no place for special favors to anyone in settling of claims.

"There is great need for co-operation between the Farm Bureau membership and county leaders in these respects so that efficient and profitable operation is certain. Unless our insurance program is profitable to the members, and therefore attractive, it will not serve as an interesting differential for Farm Bureau people.

"The Farm Bureau insurance agent is indeed the key to a successful insurance program. Up on the kind of service you give depends the volume and growth of our companies.

"YOU MUST work with the County and Community Farm Bureaus and the membership generally in a manner that assures that the insurance program is devoted to the objectives of the Farm Bureau itself."

Indiana FB Does \$135,000,000 Business

Marvin J. Briggs, general manager of the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., told the annual stockholders' meeting March 11 that the cooperative now obtains more goods and services for Indiana farmers than any other concern. Business volume for 1952, he said, reached a total of \$135,217,232, an increase of nearly \$14,000,000 above the 1951 volume, but net savings for the year dropped to \$2,724,403, compared with \$3,262,926 in 1951.

Berrien Co. FB Says No to Mr. Greene

DAN E. REED
Assistant Legislative Counsel

Rev. Shirley E. Greene of Merom, Indiana, reported to the Governor's Study Commission on Migrant Labor on February 18, 1953.

The report, quoted in an article in the March 19 issue of Michigan Christian Advocate, states that Mr. Greene found it impossible to continue a study project on the education of migrant children in Berrien county because of "the opposition of the Berrien County Farm Bureau and the lack of approval of the Berrien County Board of Education."

IN HIS report, Mr. Greene quotes the Farm Bureau Board action as follows: "We oppose a migrant study being made in Berrien county by Shirley Greene of the Social Action Committee."

Mr. Greene became rather well known to many Farm Bureau members in southwest Michigan through participation in a conference held in that area two years ago.

IT IS apparent that Berrien County Farm Bureau did not have confidence in the ability of Mr. Greene to conduct a fair and impartial study. Others apparently shared the opinion, as the report states that the chairman of the County Board of Education "aided and abetted" the Farm Bureau.

Senator Robert Faulkner of Coloma also "got into the act," to quote the report.

IT IS unfortunate that Mr. Greene was selected to make the study, say Farm Bureau leaders. It is also unfortunate that in his bitterness he drafted a report which contains so much opinionated material. Mr. Greene states that, "This report is being mailed to all members of the Governor's Study Commission on Migrant Labor, and is being given wide additional circulation." Such action can only add fuel to current misunderstandings and is an affront to the 2,160 families who are members of the Berrien County Farm Bureau.

Rev. Greene has for some time been editor of "Christian Agriculture," published by the Congregational Council for Social Action. This Council has been under investigation by members of the Congregational Church. A published report of the Congregational Lay Group of Minnesota says, "The 'agricultural' section of CSA has been part of the apparatus that tried to put the Brannan plan across." Mr. Greene has headed this section.

F.B. Life Ins. Offers 7 New Policies

The Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company of Michigan has introduced seven new life policies. Farm Bureau families may now have a wide selection of protection to meet their individual needs.

The company also has announced a new Family Income rider that is expected to be particularly useful to insured families wishing maximum protection at lowest cost.

The new offerings include four life policies covering term protection for 5, 10 or 20 year periods, or until the age of 65 years, a new single premium life policy, a single premium 20-year endowment policy, and a single premium endowment at age 65.

Indoor Garden

Treat your pre-school children to an indoor garden. Plant quick-growing seeds such as beets or turnips in a bowl of pebbles and water. A sweet potato wedged into a jar with space for roots will delight children, advise Michigan State College child development specialists.

A Few Cents a Day



Photo by G. D. McIntyre, Charlotte, R-1

VANCE COLE (right) Eaton County Roll Call worker, is shown accepting a cigar box of pennies from Claude Omspocker of Charlotte, R-5, in payment of Farm Bureau dues for 1953. "By putting my extra pennies in a cigar box all last year," said Mr. Omspocker. "I had over a thousand when the Roll Call came around. Mr. Omspocker has been a member of Eaton County Farm Bureau for many years.

Our Tractor Appears in Nat'l Advt.

Since the Cockshutt Farm Equipment of Brantford, Ontario bought the National Farm Machinery Cooperative plant and line of equipment last December, it has started advertising in U. S. farm magazines of national circulation.

COUNTRY Gentleman for April carries a full page advertisement on the Cockshutt 4-5 plow tractor which is also the Co-op 4-5 plow tractor. Listed also is the complete line of farm machinery manufactured at the Bellevue, Ohio plant, formerly National Farm Machinery Cooperative. All U. S. advertising is in behalf of the Bellevue plant.

Listed among the distributors is Farm Bureau Services of Michigan, the Indiana and Ohio Farm Bureaus, Consumer Co-op

Ass'n of Kansas City, Midland Co-op of Minneapolis, Farmers Co-op Exchange of Raleigh, N. C., Pacific Supply Co-op of Walla Walla, Wash., and the Farmers Union Exchanges at St. Paul, Minn., and Omaha, Nebraska.

Notice to Membership And to Secretaries

Regarding delivery of Michigan Farm News: We shall appreciate postcard or other notice that any member is not receiving his paper. Please report any irregularity in delivery, such as duplicate copies, wrong RFD, error in name, etc. If member removes from RFD address in one county to RFD address in another county, please advise if change makes you a resident of second county. Place of residence determines which County Farm Bureau is your County Farm Bureau. We do our best to have everything right, but we are not infallible. We need and appreciate help.—Michigan Farm News.

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I sell more care... with my milk and cream



The care I sell is the more careful production of milk or cream, since folks are getting more selective about the dairy products they eat. Keeping cows on my farm costs more now than ever before and dairy products are bringing higher prices at the food stores... so the milk and cream I sell my nearby member-creamery of The Mid-West Group must be of the highest possible quality... today — it takes more care in the barn to sell the cautious consumer when he visits the food store.

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Ellettsburg — Ellettsburg Dairy Mkt. Ass'n, Inc.	Ellettsburg — Ellettsburg Dairy Mkt. Ass'n, Inc.		
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Grant — Grant Cooperative Cry. Co.	Ellettsburg — Ellettsburg Dairy Mkt. Ass'n, Inc.		
Greenville — Dairyland Coop. Cry. Co.	Ellettsburg — Ellettsburg Dairy Mkt. Ass'n, Inc.		
Imley City — Michigan Milk Prod. Ass'n.	Ellettsburg — Ellettsburg Dairy Mkt. Ass'n, Inc.		
Montgomery — Tri-State Coop. Ass'n.	Ellettsburg — Ellettsburg Dairy Mkt. Ass'n, Inc.		
	Ellettsburg — Ellettsburg Dairy Mkt. Ass'n, Inc.		

What Is Your Dairy Herd Worth?



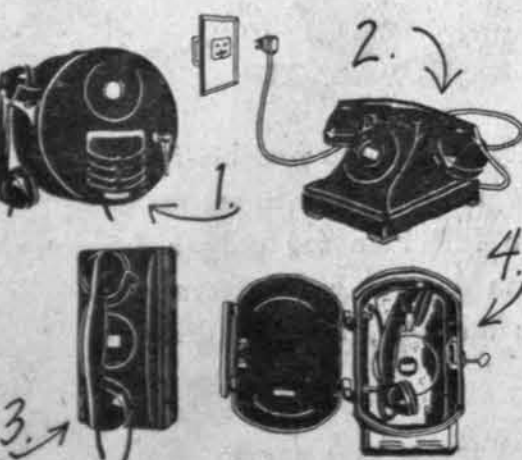
Sure, your high producing cows are worth more than a bunch of scrubs.

CAN YOU INSURE THEM FOR THAT EXTRA VALUE?
You can get this needed protection in a **STATE MUTUAL CYCLONE POLICY**

STATE MUTUAL CYCLONE INSURANCE CO.
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New Hybrid 125 Boosts Sugar Beet Yield 13%

Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station has developed male-sterile and normal flowering strains of sugar beets that were crossed together to increase the yield of this valuable crop. The result is the new Hybrid 125, showing an average tonnage increase of 13 per cent over ordinary commercial sugar beet varieties. Researchers used careful selection and inbreeding for several generations from varieties with valuable characteristics. For further information, telephone, write or visit your County Agricultural Agent.



Telephones in "Shirtsleeves"

All telephones are mechanically about the same. But special uses call for special "work clothes" for some telephones. Michigan Bell supplies these instruments where needed. Shown here are: (1) telephone for flour mills, gasoline storage plants, etc., with operating parts sealed so no spark can set off an explosion; (2) portable telephone with a cord that can be plugged into outlet boxes; (3) wall type, used near shelves, etc.; (4) outdoor telephone. These telephones do special jobs more efficiently—and that means better service all along the line.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

THE ROCK ON WHICH OUR GOVERNMENT STANDS



WESLEY S. HAWLEY
Director of Membership Acquisition

How many Americans fully realize that America stands as a solid rock of a Free Democracy? Do we realize that this rock on which our free democracy stands is the moral integrity and acceptance of civil responsibility of the citizens?

Have we forgotten the great Constitution of the United States? Is it fresh in our mind? Do we read it? Gladstone declared, "The Constitution of the United States is the greatest charter for the freedom of men that ever struck us in the state of time by the mind and purpose of man."

Benjamin Franklin said, "We have now written a great charter for the preservation of human welfare. The question now and in the future will be, can we keep it?"

Abraham Lincoln said, "We will nobly save or basically lose the last best hope of earth."

What a great challenge there is to each and every one of us as citizens to strengthen the moral integrity and increase the civic responsibility of citizens in this great democracy. This is a great challenge, a full-time job and calls for the very best of citizenship training.

How thankful we ought to be that we have Farm Bureau. Through it we can train for citizenship responsibility and can exercise as good citizens.

We should be proud of the fact that the American Farm Bureau won the second highest award in citizenship in the American Farm Bureau in 1952.

Oysters Are Salt Water Farmer's Crop

Planted in Beds, Harvest in 3 Yrs.

There are a lot of ways for a farmer to make a living. Some even plow the briny deep for a living. They are the oystermen, who do their farming from boats, says an article in the Co-op Grain Quarterly of St. Paul, Minnesota.

The waves get rough, and the haul of oysters may be uncertain, but it's farming, from the planting of the oyster beds to the harvesting of the crop. And the sea-farmer has his weather worries, too. He may not be affected by a drouth, but he shudders every time a storm brews up. It is not his safety that he's concerned about; it's his precious oyster beds.

Storms can rip oysters from their beds and shift them to dirty areas. That requires the painstaking work of planting the oysters to be done over again. Nice rains, however, are a boon to the sea-farmer, just as they are to the dirt farmer. The reason for this is that the rain sends the vegetable matter to the bottom of the sea, where the bivalves can fatten on it.

IN THE harvest season, too, there's a similarity between sea and land farming. The harvest season for both the sea farmer and the tiller of the plains rolls around in early autumn. The oysterman hauls in his bi-valved shellfish from the deep with his own type of harvester—a dredge.

Sturdy oyster boats begin chugging through American waters, predominantly on the east coast, just before September, inspecting oyster beds. The first of September traditionally is opening day of the oyster eating season.

It's based on both good sense and superstition. The months containing the letter R—September through April—are regarded as the oyster season.

ACTUALLY, oysters can be eaten at any time of the year, but they are harder to find in restaurants during the Summer. From May to September is the spawning season.

Oysters are "in the milk"—full of tiny eggs—and not as palatable, though just as nutritive. This is one of two reasons fewer oysters are sold during this period. The other is that the conservation of



oysters during the spawning season protects the industry for future seasons.

JUST as the farmer must clean the weeds out of his fields before planting, so the oyster grower must keep his beds clean and free of pests. Like insects, these pests can ruin or seriously cut down the size of a crop.

The No. 1 enemy of the oyster is the starfish, which attacks both the oyster eggs and the growing oyster. Snails also prey upon oysters. Called "drills" by oystermen, these sea animals puncture holes in young oysters, insert their snouts and devour the meat.

DESPITE their comparatively minute size, oysters are well-traveled and cause much ado before reaching the dinner table.

Even before they're born, a home must be found for them. Many oyster companies rent bay bottoms from municipalities, which by law own from one to three miles out into the water. Other companies buy the bottoms from the municipalities.

THEN the job of preparing the home for baby begins. The bottom must be cleared of all debris and spread with old opened oyster shells. This covering of oyster shells is known as the "cultch." It provides a hard surface to which the baby oyster can cling. The "cultch" is spread in areas where natural or planted beds of adult male and female oysters are located.

The baby oysters are produced when the sperm from the male oyster fertilizes an egg discharged into the water at the rate of 50,000,000 a year by the female oyster. A quart bottle could hold all the eggs needed to supply the entire annual American crop of 10,000,000 bushels of oysters.

WITHIN 24 hours after they are fertilized, the eggs grow bivalved shells and begin swimming about looking for hard objects on which to settle. This is where the old opened shells come in.

The young oysters, known as "spats," cement themselves by the thousands to these shells. Soon the "spats" develop organs, including gills, and begin filtering sea water laden with tiny bits of food.

BY THE time the "spats" grow to thumbnail size, in about six months, they're crowding each other. Unless they are separated and replanted, they either become deformed or their growth is retarded. In order to avoid this, they are transplanted from the spawning ground to the growing ground, often many miles distant.

In the growing ground, usually known as the cultivation bed, the oysters grow undisturbed. They are inspected periodically, but few of them are large enough for market until their third year.

THE GROWING ground, chosen for the availability of food particles and its relative immunity from storm damage, usually is from 15 to 20 feet below the surface of the water. The oysters, in some instances, are transplanted to other growing grounds two or three times before they are ready for market.

When the oysters are judged big enough for market, the boats head out for the beds. Long poles sticking above the water mark these beds. Huge dredges with steel teeth are lowered over the sides, and these teeth are dragged along the bottom, gathering up the oysters which are herded into attached nets.

OYSTERS then are ready for either shucking or culling. They are unloaded from the boats and, in most large plants, sent by conveyor belt to the shucking or culling rooms.

It's a simple process if they are to be culled. Destined for the restaurant table as oysters-on-the-half-shell, they are given a thorough washing before being packed in barrels ready for shipment.

MORE attention is necessary if they are to be shucked. They must be cracked open and their meat scraped into one gallon measuring cans. The meat then is dumped onto a tray, given a preliminary washing and inspected for discoloration or damage.

Next comes the whirlpool treatment. The oysters are dumped into a water tank and the water is agitated with air. This separates any remaining dirt or bits of shell from the meat. They are then graded into four commercial sizes and packed in cans.

FINALLY, these cans are placed in cold storage and covered with chipped ice. Now they are ready to be shipped in refrigerated compartments all over the United States and to some European countries.

Oysters stand a pretty fair chance of retaining their flavor and condition for some time. Oysters in the shell, properly packed and refrigerated in barrels, will hold their flavor for three months, while oyster meat in cans is in edible condition a month after packing. And, of course, quick-frozen oyster meat, with its flavor locked in and refrigeration maintained, can be eaten anytime.

THUS does the oyster grower make his living from the sea, surprisingly in much the same manner as the farmer does from the soil. Both benefit from normal rains, both have the same harvesting seasons, and both have their problems with the weatherman—the farmer with drouth and the sea-farmer with ocean-stirring storms.

Electric Welders
Farmers using electric welders should make sure the wiring is adequate, floors dry and the welder properly grounded, urges David G. Steinicke, safety specialist at Michigan State College.

District 1 in Legislative Conference



HERE ARE the county Farm Bureau legislative committees of District 1—Berrien, Cass, Kalamazoo, Van Buren and St. Joseph counties—as they met at state Farm Bureau headquarters at Lansing to consider state and national legislation. Standing before the charts is C. L. Brody, executive vice-president of the Michigan Farm Bureau, in charge of legislative matters. County committeemen of all ten Farm Bureau districts held such meetings at Lansing in March and visited with their legislators. Upon going home the county committees called meetings to pass their information on to legislative Minute Men of the Community Farm Bureaus and the legislative chairman of the County Women's Committee.

Where Will State Get More Money?

(Continued from Page 1)

Owosso.

This bill would provide for a tax of 1/4 of 1% of the wages paid employees covered by social security. That would include all regular farm hired help. Of course many detailed provisions of this bill would be amended if the lawmakers do decide to make this their chief reliance as a budget-balancing measure.

OTHER IDEAS. Other major new tax proposals include a personal income tax, a corporation profits tax, a bipartisan-sponsored business profits tax which has a somewhat broader base and a whole flock of less productive revenue measures.

Included in this latter list are a bill to increase the state's liquor revenue 5%, to boost the levy on beer from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per barrel, to tax hotel and other temporary lodging accommodations 3%, to tax storage of petroleum products and to impose a levy on the capital and surplus of cooperative associations.

Other bills would increase the levy on cigarettes and provide for an estate tax and a gift tax. This isn't by any means a complete list of all the new tax proposals, but it does give a pretty fair idea of what is being advocated.

Although the lawmakers are still far from agreement as to the solution of the major problems confronting them during the current session, they have already set May 22 as the date for winding up the major portion of the session. At that time they will recess until July 2 and 3 when they will return to consider what to do about any executive vetoes and to wind up the business of the session.

GARBAGE. H-30, the bill to require licensing of garbage-feeding establishments and to provide for cooking of all commercially-fed garbage to prevent spread of V. E. Disease in swine, passed the House with only two dissenting votes. However, it encountered unexpected resistance in the Senate committee on state affairs and was indefinitely postponed. As this bill was definitely in line with a resolution adopted by the Farm Bureau delegates last November, we have been trying to revive it in the Senate committee.

This situation is far more serious than is ordinarily understood. A recent scare in the Chicago stock yards demoralized hog prices in the Chicago marketing area temporarily.

To continue to permit the feeding of uncooked garbage to swine is certainly playing with fire and Whenever swine having V. E. Disease are discovered in a terminal market, an embargo is clamped down which plays havoc with hog prices in that area. This has happened twice at Battle Creek and also at Indianapolis. is an expensive indulgence. Since this disease was first discovered in Michigan, approximately \$140,000 has been paid out in indemnities in our state.

FARM LIABILITY. The problem of liability of land owners for injuries or damages which might be sustained by hunters who come onto the property with or without permission has been receiving considerable attention by the Representatives.

H-241, sponsored by Representative Ben E. Lohman of Hamilton, Cyril H. Root of Kalamazoo, Leo Miller of Jackson and Frederic J. Marshall of Allen, would relieve the landowner for any liability in incidents of this sort. It was reported favorably by the House committee on state affairs and discussed at length by the House committee of the whole and somewhat amended.

Later, when further amendments were proposed on third reading, the bill with the pending amendments was sent to the House committee on conservation. We trust this was not a hostile maneuver and that the bill will eventually be passed in a sensible form.

BOUNTIES. A bill which would have definitely ended the bounty system for eradication of preda-

tory animals in Michigan was killed by the House committee on conservation after a public hearing. Support for the bill was limited to the State Conservation Department and a portion of the organized sportsmen. There were 17 of us who testified in opposition to the bill.

More recently, Representatives George A. Gillespie of Gaines and Andrew W. Cobb of Elsie have introduced H-322. It provides for earmarking 50c of the small game hunters' license fees to set up a red fox bounty fund.

SHEEP. A bill definitely in line with a Farm Bureau resolution has been introduced by Representative Holly E. Hubbell of Saginaw. It is H-392 and provides that one dipping with material approved by the Director of Agriculture would be sufficient in the case of sheep being treated against sheep scab. The present law requires that sheep imported into Michigan be dipped twice at not less than ten days nor more than 14 days apart under supervision of the State Veterinarian.

REAPPORTIONMENT. The job of apportioning the state into new representative districts in conformity with the constitutional amendment adopted by the voters last November has been receiving a great deal of atten-

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One man, any weather! Postpaid \$12.50. Rings extra. 25 rings, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 400, \$7; 1,000, \$12. T.M. REG. (Use only genuine Elasticator rings with yellow marks.)
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Leading the parade of fine hybrids, and heading directly for a full crib on your own farm are numbers 250, 350, and 480 FARM BUREAU MICHIGAN HYBRID SEED CORN. There is a Farm Bureau Hybrid adapted to every locality, soil type and climate condition in the State of Michigan.

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FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Seed Department
221 North Cedar St. Lansing 4, Michigan

tion by the House committee on apportionment.

They have finally joined in sponsoring H-410. This bill provides for 110 Representatives, the maximum number allowed by the new constitutional provision. It has been our expectation that there would be about 107 members. This would have been the result if the provisions as we understand them had been followed strictly.

The present bill results from a desire on the part of some House members to find loopholes or excuses for giving a separate representative to certain counties which, on the basis of the last federal census, do not have half of a full ratio of representation, but are surrounded by counties which would normally be enti-

led to an independent representative.

We had hoped that the apportionment would be carried out in such a way that none who had favored proposal No. 2, the CIO scheme, and had opposed No. 3, the winning plan, could find any fault with the way in which the new map of representative districts was drawn.

TURNPIKES. The Senate has certainly taken its time in coming to a final decision on S-1004, the Turnpike Authority bill. This proposal is now on the calendar for third reading and final vote in the Senate in the near future. If passed by the Senate, it will go to the House. Hence, there is still time for you to advise your representative as to any conclusions which you and the other members of your Community Farm Bureau group may have reached during the discussion of this issue at the March meeting of your Community Farm Bureau.

Thus far 759 bills have been introduced during the current session as well as 22 proposed constitutional amendments. Quite a portion of these measures rather directly affect farm folks. We must be on the alert to promote those which seem desirable and to try to head off those that appear detrimental.

Farm Bureau folks are winning for themselves a splendid reputation because of their interest in public affairs and the way in which they discharge the duties involved in good citizenship.

Here is a final reminder and appeal: Let none of us forget to vote at the spring election, Monday, April 6!

More Corn

Dr. Lloyd Turk, soil scientist at Michigan State College, says the way to boost Michigan's corn crop from an average of 37 1/2 bushels to 55 bushels per acre includes good rotations, high-quality, adapted-variety seed corn planted at thick rates, and the use of more fertilizer, especially nitrogen.

Buy Farm Bureau seed.

HARDY'S COMPLETE MINERAL PLAN
Supplies All Minerals Stock Need—at Low Cost!

SAVES EXPENSE OF HIGH-PRICED MINERAL MIXTURES!

The Modern Method of Mineral Feeding

Now you can easily supply your livestock with both the *Major Minerals* (Calcium, Phosphorus and Salt) — and the *Trace Minerals* (Iodine, Manganese, Copper, Iron and Cobalt) — without upsetting the Calcium-Phosphorus ratio, so carefully balanced in commercial or custom-mixed feeds and concentrates. Many complex mineral mixtures are excessively high in Calcium—running as high as 50% to 80% ordinary ground limestone.

Why take a chance on inefficient feed utilization, by permitting your cattle and hogs to consume detrimental quantities of Calcium in order to secure Salt, Phosphorus or the Trace Minerals?

Here's HARDY'S Simple Plan: Use a divided mineral feeding box. Put HARDY'S TRACE MINERAL SALT in one side, a simple Calcium-Phosphorus Supplement in the other (straight bone meal for cattle and sheep; a mixture of two parts ground limestone, one part steamed bone meal for swine.) Keep the minerals before livestock at all times. Individual animals will adjust their Calcium-Phosphorus intake to their own requirements, and Salt and Trace Mineral requirements are also provided free choice. No other salt or mineral should be fed. This Plan is approved by outstanding feeding authorities. HARDY'S TRACE MINERAL SALT costs only a few cents per bag more than plain salt. Ask your dealer for HARDY'S, the original, TRACE MINERAL SALT today!

HERE'S WHAT YOUR NEIGHBORS SAY:

Less Expensive Method—"In the future that is how I shall feed minerals. It is a quicker method and less expensive." — A.B.

Very Good Results—"I feed Hardy's Trace Mineral Salt to my herd and brood sows with very good results." — H.B.

Liked It Better—"We noticed steers and hogs liked Hardy's Trace Mineral Salt better than plain salt." — G.D.

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To be sure of the best—always demand...

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STATE MUTUAL PAYS!

YES, State Mutual pays actual value on unregistered stock; or if registered, up to \$300 on horses, \$400 on cattle, \$40 on sheep, \$80 on hogs. You can specifically insure for higher amounts. That's "protection made to order!"

Special Notice

WINDSTORM insurance can now be made a part of your State Mutual policy. It's no longer necessary to buy a separate policy to protect your buildings from windstorm damage. If you so desire, State Mutual gives you this protection along with your fire protection in a "one-policy" package. HAIL damage to your buildings can also be covered by State Mutual's new "one-policy" package. This protection goes right along with the windstorm coverage mentioned above.

REMEMBER, your State Mutual Policy is non-assessable—a feature which makes it completely acceptable as collateral at banks or other loaning agencies. And there are no membership fees for new members.

State Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY
702 Church Street
E. R. DINGMAN, President
F. H. FISK, Secretary
"State Mutual Insures Every Fifth Farm in Michigan—Ask Your Neighbors!"

NO NEED TO WORRY

!?

No need to worry if you are one of the many farmers who has taken delivery of your spring Farm Bureau high analysis Fertilizer requirements early.

Production is not sufficient for the demand and an assortment of analyses are more limited to farmers who wait. Expansion in Farm Bureau plant food production facilities is being planned. In the meantime, we hope you are able to get all the high grade Farm Bureau Fertilizer you need.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
FERTILIZER DEPARTMENT
221 N. Cedar St. Lansing 4, Michigan

Just Who is Liable, Trespasser or Farmer?

Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topic for April

Background Material for Program in April by Our Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

DONALD D. KINSEY

Director of Research and Information

G. Whillikers came from downstate. Lived in Foundryville. But right now he was making his way down the creek bank skirting the edge of a farm.

It had been a nice hunting trip for the past two days. Ten squirrels and five pheasants. He had noticed the piece of scrubble beyond the neck of woods on his trip this way yesterday. The other boys had headed east this morning, so he came over here alone, he and his setter to give this piece a try. Looked like good bird cover.

Ten rods this side of the piece of scrubble a wire fence quartered through the woods and crossed the stream. "Confounded fences," thought G. "Why do they have to build them right across a good hunting location?"

He took hold of the top wire and tugged a bit. The staples were a little loose. He tore the fence away from the post and bent it double. The setter jumped through and G. followed, stooping to miss the barbed wire.

Shouldering his gun, he swung off toward the area of scrubble. Just about then a peaceful hunting jaunt came to an end. Out of the scrub about thirty yards away flashed a big mongrel dog. The animal attacked G.'s setter instantly in a violent onset. The fight roared furiously, with a worried G. circling around, trying to break it up.

He grabbed a stick back near the fence and started clubbing the attacking mongrel. A voice behind him caused him to whirl. "What do you think you're doing, stranger?"

G. swore. "Call off your murderous hound. If he injures my setter, I'll sue you for everything I can get. That setter's a valuable dog!"

"Don't know about that," said Bill Grieves. "I happen to own this farm, and you have come onto it without permission. Tore down some of my line fence to boot! You're the one who will be liable for damages in this case!"

Well, who is right?

THE CONCERN of many farmers as to their rights and liabilities in cases like this makes this a "request" topic. Cases and circumstances differ a lot, and the merits of the case may have a lot to do with the outcome.

But there are certain features of the Michigan law that affect the rights and liabilities of farmer and hunter.

G. WHILLIKERS, in the case above, is in line for legal prosecution. He is a trespasser. If the farmer wishes to use it, the Horton Tresspass Act is as strong as any in the country.

But there is a possibility in this case too that Bill Grieves might get into difficulty. He would be wise to call off his dog before it turns on the hunter. The farmer, under the law, is charged with the obligation to see that no increasing risks are imposed upon the trespasser.

TRUE, he did not "sic" the dog on. But if he owns the animal and it is potentially dangerous, and he knows the trespasser is on his property, he is obliged to avoid exposing the trespasser to increasing hazards.

He might be tempted to do this to frighten the trespasser away. But it is possible that the trespasser might be getting

grounds for a case of his own against the land owner.

AS IT stands, our hunter in this case can be prosecuted for trespassing and malicious damage to property if the farmer will follow through. And it is the farmer who must follow through. No law officer can charge a person with a trespass violation. It must be done by the land owner.

The conservation officer does not know whether or not a person hunts on a premises with permission. And written permission is required.

PROSECUTIONS under Michigan's Horton Act are scarce because few farmers follow through to swear out a warrant or to appear in court as a witness against the trespasser. A law officer can assist the farmer, but the initiative must be taken by the farmer.

The hunter who trespasses in Michigan takes the premises as he finds them. The farmer does not have to insure his safety generally. The exception has already been described. The fence that was damaged was a legal barrier to his entry and a guard to his safety until he violated it by tearing his way through.

GUESTS and "Licensees." Certain people have a legal right to

the protection of the farmer while on his property. If the farmer invites a person onto the farm, or grants permission to hunt on the premises, the farmer is legally committed to exercise all reasonable care for the safety of those on the farm.

The oil man who comes to the farm, the mailman, the meter man—people who come to the farm on routine business, and the hunter granted permission to hunt on the farm—these are "invitees." They may expect freedom from undue hazard under the law. Wilful or negligent injury to them would place the landowner under liability.

THE PRINCIPLE of these laws

holds even in the case of children who stray onto the property. Injury by machinery or a drowning in a pit of water could bring damages if no protection was provided. But a fence, says the state supreme court, is a protection. The landowner is not responsible if the children climbed fences to get at these play points.

HUNTERS are liable. The hunter, under any circumstances, is charged with the duty of exercising care when he enters a premises to hunt. If he is invited or permitted to enter the farm, he must exercise special care rather than ordinary care. He is carrying a deadly weapon. Michigan

law puts a special burden on his responsibility because of that.

A TRESPASSER, if apprehended (Ah! there's the rub) is absolutely liable for all damages that he caused. The law protects the landowner to the fullest extent. Any damage to animals, persons, or property is chargeable to the trespasser, whether or not he exercised due care. When he entered the farm without permission, he became liable to the farmer for all unfavorable consequences. The question of negligence or intent does not enter into the picture.

FOR example, in a community where fencing is the normal prac-

tice, it might be regarded as carelessness if fences were allowed to go to ruin, and as a result a child fell into a gravel pit. Where fencing is not common practice, this responsibility might be different. If the pit is in an exposed position, a fence would be a necessary caution. If it is not in an exposed position so as to be dangerous, a fence would not, in this case, be expected.

Thus we see that the law takes into consideration the practices customary and normal to the people of the area in its definition of responsibility.

PRIVATE grounds do not need to be posted in order to constitute a trespass. Posted grounds warn

the hunter and trespasser when he reaches the borders of a forbidden farm. The presence of the posters might seem to establish an "intent to trespass" if the posters are clearly placed at frequent intervals. They will ward off the conscientious hunter.

Since it is always difficult to prove "intent," the trespasser's liability is complete, whether he intends to trespass or not. The farmer is protected—protected, that is, if he can catch the trespasser, identify him, prove his damage, and is willing to carry the case through a court of law. Failure of enforcement breaks down frequently on this last point. The farmer doesn't want to bother to go to court.

Questions

1. IF farmers wish to control hunter trespassing, what form of cooperation is needed between the farmer and the law officers?

2. MICHIGAN'S Horton Tresspass Act is regarded as one of the strongest in the country. It's main points are covered in the Michigan Farm News article. Are there ways in which you think that it could be strengthened?

3. IS enforcement of the trespass law better accomplished through "putting more teeth" in the law, or by better education of the hunter and the farmer concerning their relationship?

Big News From COCKSHUTT... Manufacturers of CO-OP Equipment

Cockshutt Opens Manufacturing Plant in Bellevue Ohio...adds Famous Black Hawk Planter, Grain Drill, Disc Harrow, Spreader and Side Rake to the Cockshutt Line.

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From this modern plant Cockshutt will continue to manufacture and provide parts and service for the ever-popular Black Hawk line in addition to distributing and servicing the complete line of Cockshutt Farm Equipment.

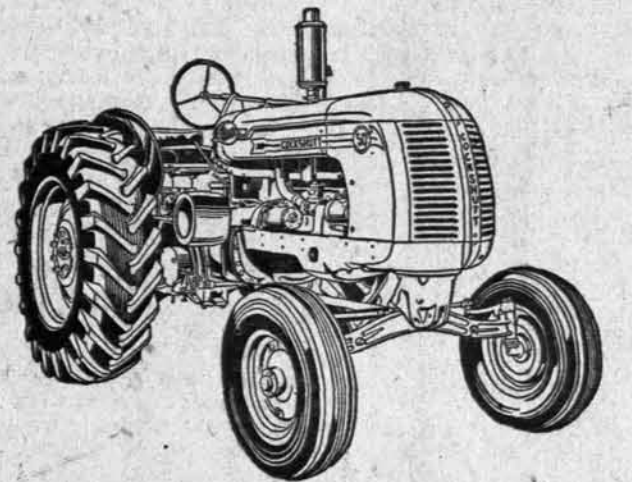
Dedicated to the service of agriculture, Cockshutt has played an important part in the progress of world agriculture and now, with the establishment of this key plant in Bellevue, Cockshutt offers the farmers of the United States the combined engineering, manufacturing and distributing facilities of two of this continent's pioneer builders of world-famous farm machinery.

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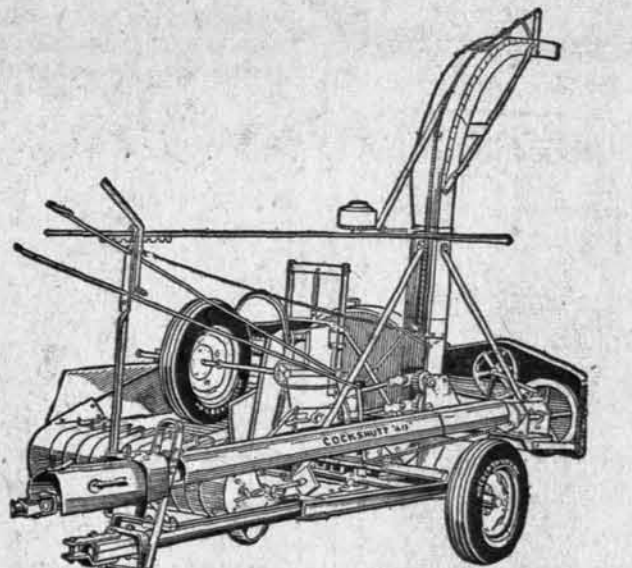
Tractors, 26 models (Gasoline, Diesel, Distillate). Self-Propelled "Drive-O-Matic" Combines, Plows, Harrows, Manure Spreaders, Seeding, Planting, and Fertilizing Machines, Black Hawk Corn Planters, Haying Equipment, etc.

Your Farm Bureau Services, Inc. through contract agreement is now a distributor of the Cockshutt line of farm equipment in the lower peninsula of the State of Michigan. For complete information on any Cockshutt equipment, go direct to your Farm Bureau Equipment Dealer in your area.

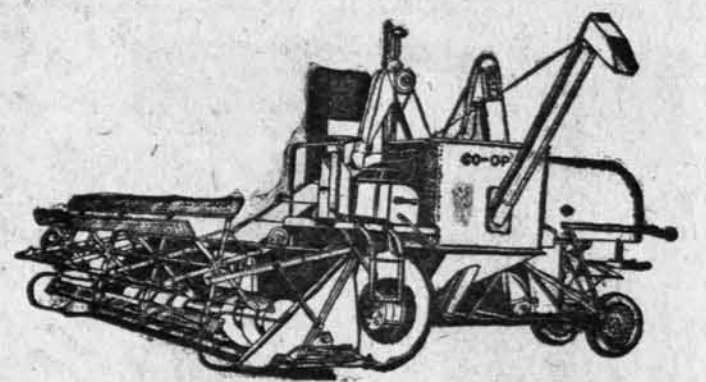
Tractors



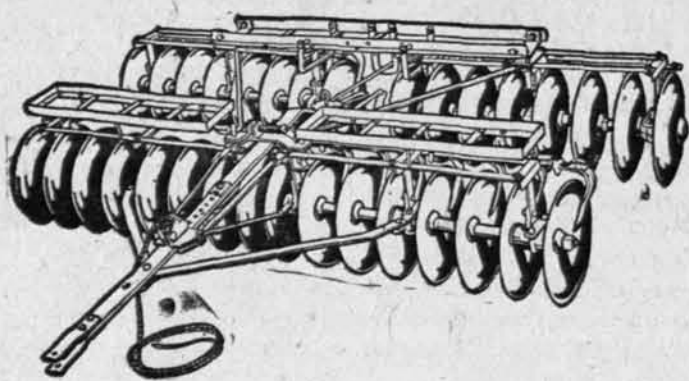
Forage Harvester



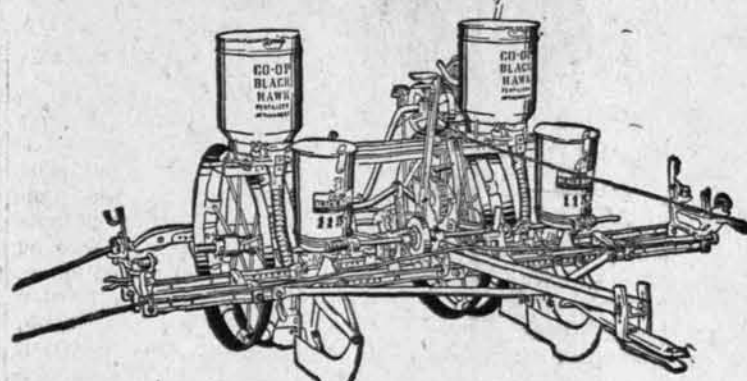
S. P. Combine



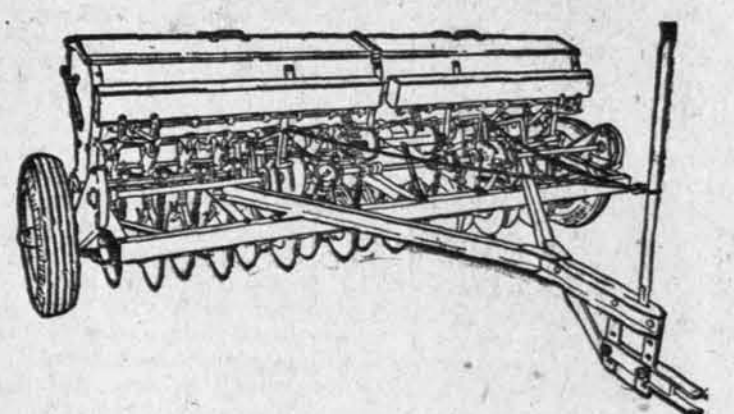
Disc Harrow



Black Hawk Planter



Grain Drill



Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION

221 North Cedar Street

Lansing 4, Michigan

Discussion Topics

The strength of your organization depends upon an informed and active membership. Read your Michigan Farm News articles and discuss them at your meetings. The state Discussion Topic Committee met and established these discussion topics for the months March through August:

- Apr. The Liabilities of Farmers to Trespassers and Trespassers to Farmers.
- May Improving the Marketing Quality of Farm Crops.
- Jun. Should there be Tariffs on Agricultural Products?
- Jul. Preserving Township Governments and Local Tax Systems.
- Aug. Our Community Farm Bureaus and the Service-to-Member Programs.

Attend your Community Farm Bureau Meetings and Have a Voice in Agricultural Affairs.